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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1748.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Machinery of every description
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Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO

DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure

to testify to the merits of the Kroeger

Grand Piano used by me at the series

of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall

by the Ovide Musin Concert Company.

The piano has a very superior tone quality

and the action is perfect. I was very for-

tunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHARF,

Musin Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,

Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger

Pianos.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all

impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema,

Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,

and Sores of all kinds, its effects are

marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scabby Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warranted free from anything injurious to the

DEBT CONSOLIDATION.

Views of a Financier on This

Question.

HAWAIIAN BONDS UNKNOWN.

B. F. DILLINGHAM Gives His Experience.

Difficulty in Securing Loans—How

Money May be Saved—Home Invest-

ment—Annexation May Bring Good.

MR. EDITOR:—The question of the

consolidation of the public debt brought

to public notice through the introduc-

tion of a bill into the Senate by Finance

Minister Damon is certainly a matter of

great importance to every loyal citizen

and well wisher of the Republic of Ha-

waii.

Mr. Damon's cordial invitation to the

people to criticize his financial plan for

consolidating the debt and reducing the

rate of interest has not been accepted,

wholly, as a complimentary phrase.

As a taxpayer of many years residence

in this country, I am as much op-

posed to any movement or manipula-

tion of the public finances that will

unfavorably affect its credit, either at

home or abroad, as any other citizen.

Such being the case, I regret very much

that Mr. Damon did not, prior to the

introduction of the bill, call together the

gentlemen who attended "the first

meeting of the Special Finance Com-

mittee," as reported in your issue of

March 31st, and discuss his plan, giv-

ing them the information gathered

from correspondence and careful study

during a period of a year or more. If

the same objections had then been of-

fered, possibly a syndicate might have

been formed which would have guar-

anteed the Minister of Finance, under

sufficient bonds, to place the loan in

the United States of America upon such

terms as they could recommend to the

Legislature.

With all due respect to the opinions

of all who look upon the United States

as a market for Hawaiian bonds, or any

other good Hawaiian securities, it is

not, in my opinion, a favorable market.

Financiers in the "East" and in the

"West" say: "Hawaiian bonds may be

better than half the securities we han-

dle, but they are not known in this

country and are therefore not saleable.

Then, too, the most of our trust com-

panies, life insurance companies and

other money lending concerns handling

vast amounts of money are prohibited

by law or otherwise from making in-

vestments beyond certain limits within

the United States."

In 1892, while in New York, I re-

ceived a letter from a prominent gen-

tleman in this city requesting me to as-

ertain at what rate below 6 per cent

Hawaiian bonds could be placed in New

York or Boston. Through prominent

well known citizens in both cities, who

applied to leading financial firms, I

learned that no encouragement could

be given, for reasons already named.

I cabled to London to the Guarantee

Company, who were arranging to place

\$2,000,000 of bonds for the Oahu Rail-

way and Land Company, and received

a reply to the effect that they would

undertake to buy up the old bonds and

place the new loan at 4½ per cent, per

annum, on a net commission of 2½ per

cent, with their annual insurance fee for

guarantee of payment of the bonds at

½ of 1 per cent. per annum. The next

important news that reached me from

Honolulu was the revolution of Janu-

ary 17th, 1893.

take up the loan. By all means, give

home capital the first chance at the

loan, on the same terms that can be

made elsewhere. I do not admit the

soundness of the argument used in fa-

vor of holding on to the present high

rate loan because the interest will be

kept in the country, which on the

amount of bonds now held here will

probably amount to \$120,000 per annum,

while a 4½ per cent. loan made abroad

and brought into this country would

probably amount to at least \$3,000,000.

"But what in the world shall we do

with all the money from the sugar crop

and the loan too? The poor money-

lender will starve to death." Some of

the rich borrowers, who have been pay-

ing 8, 9 and 10 per cent., compounded

quarterly, will have their turn at the

wheel of fortune.

When money is plentiful in an unde-

veloped country like this, which, how-

ever, is seldom the case, business of

every kind is good and the wage earner

is happy. The \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000

of surplus capital, which appears to dis-

turb the peace of some of our number,

will rapidly become absorbed in good

investments in coffee, sugar and va-

rious other industries, which will open

avenues to remunerative employment

for a large number of desirable people

from abroad, as well as those who are

already here.

Ewa Plantation is perhaps as good an

object lesson in the line of agricultural

development on this island as can be

desired. It is, then, in this connection,

only necessary to add that I know of

16,000 acres of superior sugar land, by

actual survey, on this island, between

Honolulu and Kahuku, which can and

ought now to be under cultivation. The

water to be had is abundant for all

the land, which is capable of producing

four times as much sugar as is produced

by the Ewa Plantation, and quite as

profitably.

To say nothing of the taxes to be de-

veloped by the Government from such

development of the sugar lands, and the

possible development of the now very

promising coffee industry, I leave it to

the good common sense of this com-

munity whether we should lock all of

our local capital in a 4½, 5, or even 6

per cent government bonds, for the sake

of holding the government debt "at

home," and leave the development of

this rich country to the Chinese and

Japanese, or some other people who will

have intelligence enough to know how

to do business.

B. F. DILLINGHAM.

Honolulu, H. I., April 3d, 1896.

Thursday Evening's Concert.

The Y. M. C. A. Orchestra will

give its first concert in the Y. M.

C. A. Hall Thursday evening,

April 9th, assisted by Mrs. Annis

AN ACT TO MITIGATE.

Public Meeting Held Yesterday
Afternoon.

SHOULD BE REPEALED.

Representative Citizens Present—Able
Addresses by the People—Rev. H.
W. Peck States the Case—Attorney
General for Defense—Vote Taken.

The open meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives was well attended yesterday by a class of men representing the law and order element in Honolulu. The object of the meeting was the discussion of an act recently introduced by Representative Bond at the request of Rev. H. W. Peck, and entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled an act to mitigate the evils of prostitution in Honolulu."

There were present Captain Trippe, W. A. Bowen, Theo. Richards, T. G. Thrum, Rev. Sereno Bishop, Rev. J. Leaningham, Dr. Hiram Bingham, A. B. Loebenstein, James McInerney, Will He Love, David Dayton, W. C. Parke, Adj. Pratt, J. B. Atherton, Dr. Rodgers, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Rev. H. W. Peck, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Rev. O. H. Gu-Bick, W. W. Hall, Dr. Russell, Dr. Myers, Dr. Smith (U. S. S. Adams), Will Prestige, W. J. Gallagher, Rev. T. D. Garvin, F. W. Damon, Chaplain Cam-era and Dr. Andrews.

Among the representatives and officials were Attorney General Smith, Dr. Monsarrat, Representatives Richards, E. C. Winston, Robertson, Bond, Hanuna, Kaeo and Rycroft.

The proceedings opened by Mr. Peck reading the act and expressing his views upon the subject, denouncing the Act to Mitigate as something which tended to aggravate rather than lessen the evils of prostitution. He quoted authorities on the subject and extracts from a paper read by a prominent attorney, proving conclusively that the Act to Mitigate does not mitigate prostitution, but on the contrary, tends to increase the evil.

The speaker asserted that there were from five hundred to six hundred prostitutes in Honolulu among the Hawaiians, while but forty were registered under the act. There were sixty Japanese women registered, while there were four hundred plying an illicit vocation.

Minister Smith interrupted the speaker to ask where he obtained his figures Mr. Peck—From J. D. McVeigh, of the Board of Health.

Minister Smith—He knows nothing about it; prostitutes are not in his department.

Rev. Peck—Just wait a moment and I will tell you that he does.

Mr. Peck then detailed the information he obtained from Mr. McVeigh as to the manner of bringing in Japanese prostitutes from Japan. To prove further that the Act to Mitigate was not what it was represented, he showed, according to the official reports, that out of 107 registered prostitutes in the city last week, but forty-seven presented themselves for examination. Continuing, he said:

"The law is practically turning the Queen's Hospital into a lazaretto, or free pest house for prostitutes. He quoted several physicians as saying the law was not effective unless men would submit themselves to the same sanitary treatment.

Rep. Robertson asked if the reverend gentleman had considered what the result of the repeal of the Act would be.

Mr. Peck said a law was now ready and had been presented to the Legislature. This law would prevent hackmen from soliciting for women or procuring women for men.

Rev. C. M. Hyde said he was not familiar with the law until he saw a native girl taken away from her home to be registered. Dr. Hyde read extracts from a book relating to a similar law in force in France and England.

Hiram Bingham wanted to be put on record as being opposed to the law to mitigate. He was interested in the measure for the sake of the Gilbert Islanders. He had lived among them and looked after 1,500 of them who were here as plantation hands and who had heard of the Act to Mitigate and looked upon it as something good. One of these people was a registered prostitute. Those Gilbert Islanders who had gone back to their homes at the expiration of their contract told of the law, and it had a bad effect upon females there.

Prof. Theo. Richards opposed the present law in a long speech, and asked some one to speak in favor of it, so that side of the case might be presented. He supposed the law was passed to drive women away from prostitution through shame at having to register themselves as prostitutes, but a woman who will point herself and sit at a window and solicit trade, not by word of mouth, but by her presence, was too hardened to be affected by such a law.

Dr. Rodgers said he was glad to hear the previous speaker say he knew nothing about the shady side of Honolulu, for it was evident he did not. As an honest man and, he hoped, a Christian, he must say he was opposed to the repeal of the law. As a resident in Honolulu for seventeen years, and as a practicing physician for a part of that time, he knew of the benefits of the Act. The previous speaker had made the statement that these prostitutes insinuate themselves upon the men; they don't. The men run after the women. Dr. Hyde's statements from the English publication were irrelevant. It is folly to say that our law was mod-

eled after the one he had read, because ours was enacted five years before. Prostitution is not legalized in Honolulu, nor does the Government say that the Act to Mitigate reduces the number of prostitutes, but it certainly ameliorates the evils which go hand in hand with it. Women who make it a business are to be known, and for that reason are registered. They tell us that to make the Act to Mitigate effective its provisions should be inflicted upon men. This would be impossible, because men are not prostitutes.

A. B. Loebenstein spoke against the repeal of the Act, and pointed out wherein the act was a benefit to mankind. He refuted the statement made by Mr. Peck to the effect that it was not carried out in outer districts. He said when the whalers were at Lahaina years ago the law was enforced, but now there was no necessity for it there.

Referring to the movement on the part of Mr. Peck, he questioned if a law could be enacted that would kill the lust which exists in the average man. To get at the evil it was not enough to trim the leaves; they must go deeper. Let the spiritual members of the community look to their duties as preachers and bring the morals of the Hawaiians and the whites up to a standard where lasciviousness would not be a component part of the composition of humanity. When that was done there would be no occasion for an Act to Mitigate; but until the clergy and the workers in the Lord's vineyard had accomplished that which human kind had been working for since the creation, the Board of Health could not do better than enforce the provisions of the Act to Mitigate.

At the request of Attorney General Smith, David Dayton, who was here when the act was passed in 1860, and who has served as President of the Board of Health and District Judge many years since then, answered a number of questions put to him.

He deplored the attempt of a portion of the community to repeal a law which he had positive evidence had wroughtondrous beneficial changes in the sanitary condition of the prostitutes in Honolulu. He would not say that it lessened the number of women, but it did improve their sanitary condition. In olden times he had found entire families suffering from venereal disease, but the Act to Mitigate had stopped all that. He did not think it possible that there were as many prostitutes in Honolulu as Mr. Peck had stated.

Frank W. Damon spoke feelingly of the evils of prostitution and the effect the women of this class in the crowded part of the city had on the morals of the young boys who are growing up in Honolulu. He made an earnest appeal to the Legislature to act upon the bill promptly. The chart that had been published in the Advertiser was like a bomb shell to those of the community who had lived in ignorance of the condition of affairs.

Mr. Bowen, of Castle & Cooke, spoke in favor of repealing the act, and ably supported Mr. Peck in his movement toward reforming the city.

Dr. Andrews opposed the repeal of the act quite as strongly as did W. O. Smith.

The men who through their profession or as officials of the Government came oftenest in contact with this class of women were loud in opposing any attempt to repeal an act which they knew had done much good.

At the close of the meeting, a few minutes before 5 o'clock, a vote was taken, which showed a large majority in favor of repealing the Act. The other bill, in which the hackmen are the special target, will be considered in open meeting today.

PILOT SHEPHERD RESIGNS

After Eighteen Years of Active Service.

The Pay too Small for the Work—Captain Sanders may be Examined. Stratemeyer's Chances.

Captain P. P. Shepherd has resigned from the office of pilot, after an active service of eighteen years. This action on the part of the captain is very much regretted by all those who have had anything to do with him in connection with his work, as he has always been looked upon as one of the most careful and efficient pilots Honolulu has ever had. In speaking of his resignation last night Captain Shepherd said that he did not care to discuss the subject further than to merely mention the fact that he had been brought to the action because he did not like certain things in connection with his office. "We pilots all asked for an increased salary. I was pretty well assured



P. P. SHEPHERD.
The last of the old Pilots. Resigned last week.

that no such increase would be forthcoming. Shipping has increased during the last year, and we pilots all recognized that fact. If we cannot get what we deserve, where is the use of remaining in office? That was the way I sized up the situation when I resigned. My relations along the water front and with those who have been connected with me in my work have always been the most congenial, and I regret very much severing the associations that have been so pleasant to me."

It is learned on good authority that Port Surveyor Sanders will be appointed to fill the position made vacant by Captain Shepherd, this of course being subject to the successful passing of an examination.

In the event of Mr. Sanders securing the position, George Stratemeyer will probably be promoted to the Port Surveyorship.

MAY DO SOME GOOD.

Rep. Richards Gives His Opinion of the Committee.

In speaking of an article contained in the Advertiser yesterday regarding the committee sent down from Hawaii, Representative Richards of Hilo said yesterday:

"The committee can do lots of work in assisting the Hawaiian representatives in their efforts to secure appropriations for the big island. We need information regarding lands; Mr. Loebenstein is the man to supply it, for he knows more about the lands of Hawaii than any man on the big island, and Mr. Austin is as familiar with the taxation of Hawaii as Mr. Loebenstein is with the lands."

It is probable that Captain Smythe of the Iwalani will begin a vacation today on account of ill-health. In the event of his so doing Captain Gregory of the Waialeale will take the Iwalani and Captain Parker of the Kea Au Hou will take the Waialeale.

SICK HEADACHE.

Women the Chief Sufferers.

An Instance in Which the Probable Cause Was Spinal Trouble.

(From the Advance, Ogdensburg, N. Y.)

Every female who is nearing the critical period of a woman's life will be pleased to hear the story told by Mrs. Frank Murray, as follows:

Mrs. Frank Murray, who resides near Ogdensburg, N. Y., says: "I am 46 years of age and for a number of years resided in Prescott, Ont. We moved over here some time ago and have worked this farm since. It is what is known as the Ferguson Farm, and is about six miles from the city. My husband is now working in Ogdensburg at his trade, that of a stone mason, while my children and myself carry on the farm."

"I have been a great sufferer from sick headache, which would generally come on about evening, and he would be completely prostrated, not even able to lift my hand or help myself in any way. These spells would last for about twenty-four hours, and would leave me in so weakened a condition that for a few days I could scarcely drag about the house. Periodically the spells would come on me. I have also had considerable spinal trouble, the sharp, darting, tongue of pain being most severe, following my spine and to the back of my head."

"Have doctored much, but without the desired result. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and also later heard of the cures they had effected in a number of persons personally known to me, and it was their published stories that decided me to try them."

"I got some of the pills, and after I had taken the first box I had no more headaches for several months. Last fall the headaches returned, however, and I took another box of the pills, and am happy to say have not since been bothered."

"This summer my head began to have a heavy feeling, and at times I was quite drowsy, but no pains accompanied it. I now have more pills, and though I have taken only a few, I feel well again. "I don't think any person could stand it a great while to be troubled as I was, and stand the amount of pain. I know that Pink Pills are a good medicine and fully what they are represented to be. I have recommended them to some of my friends with beneficial results. Oh, my eyes! They have done wonders for me. I do all my own housework on the farm. We have a dairy of twelve cows, and often when the boys are very busy getting in the crops I have milked all the cows alone."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy which a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

The Longest Pole Knocks the Persimmon

But it isn't the longest advertisement that strikes the busy buyer. A short ad., at a short price—with

A Good Name
Behind It
and the
Truth in It

—That knocks the persimmons!

LATEST STYLES. LINES COMPLETE.

Local and Island orders filled the day received.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Company.



OH!

:- This is Good

So pleased I can
get

GOOD TOBACCO

—AT—

Hollister & Co.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

SEE THEIR

SMOKERS' ARTICLES IN SILVER

: : AND THEIR :

Smoking Stands. Cheap.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306
HONOLULU



For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

Have You Seen These?

Our SOLID OAK, Highly Polished.

Children's
Bureaus,

\$7.00

There is plenty of room in them for some of your own things, and you can rest assured if the little ones have one their things will not be laying around all over the house.

Parlor Tables

\$8.00

Solid Oak, and handsomely polished. They are perfect BEAUTIES.

"NEW IDEA"

Bureau and Sideboard

—COMBINATION—

\$21.00

"Handy" is just the name for it; "Beauty" describes it.

Ladies'

Writing

\$13.50. Desks

No trouble to sell these at that price. One look will convince you they are worth it.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its unmatchable value. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and successful COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

COOLS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES. Section 18, 1914, 200, 21, 22

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 581.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

SOME BITS IN HISTORY.

Theo. H. Davies Publishes Some Facts.

HIS INTEREST IN KAILANI.

Letters in Her Behalf—Minister Mott-Smith Appealed to—Loyal to Hawaii—No Interest in Factions. Allegiance is to the Nation.

In an interview with Theo. H. Davies, on the evening of his arrival from England, in February last, a reporter for the Advertiser questioned him regarding his attitude, as well as that of Kailani, toward the present Government, and his connection with the movement in 1893, which tended to place Kailani on the throne with a council of regency.

Mr. Davies was free to speak of the affair, and did so to the reporter with the understanding that whatever was said should not be published until such time as Mr. Davies would give his permission. The promise of secrecy given by the reporter was kept until now, and Mr. Davies has kindly furnished the public with a bit of Hawaiian history which, until this time, was known only to the persons sent to Washington and others directly interested.

There are other points woven into the tapestry, but Mr. Davies considers what is here given as the real material points with which he, as well as the public, is most concerned.

Apart from his letters to Dr. Mott-Smith, late Hawaiian Minister to Washington, Mr. Davies states very clearly Kailani's attitude toward the Republic. He thinks there should be no question as to her loyalty to the Government of Hawaii.

Following is Mr. Davies' statement, with copies of letters to Dr. Mott-Smith:

I was recently invited in a very courteous manner, to give an assurance with regard to the political attitude of Princess Kailani. I replied to the effect that, so far as I was aware, the Princess had always regarded her allegiance as due, not to any party in these islands, but to the nation as a whole; that she recognized the Republic as, since its acknowledgment by foreign powers, the only legal authority in Hawaii, and that there had never been a day since the 17th of January, 1893, when the Princess would have countenanced any intrigue against either the Queen or the Republic, or would have consented to be the candidate of any party, however large, that did not practically embrace the entire nation.

This question has been made the subject of some discussion in the Legislature, and also in the public press, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding it, I think that it is due to the Princess, and possibly to myself, that I should now make public a letter which during the lifetime of the late Dr. Mott-Smith and prior to the abdication of the Queen, I did not feel at liberty to publish. This letter was written by me immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of the revolution of January, 1893, addressed to the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and in the following terms:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31st, 1893.

Dear Mr. Smith:—The news from Hawaii is certainly very grave, and not so easy of solution as our Honolulu friends imagine. The Queen has acted most foolishly, and has, I think, forfeited her throne forever. At the same time, the Constitution of 1887 has proved to be a very difficult one to work, and I have had a great deal of sympathy for the Queen and for the G. N. Wilcox Cabinet. The Queen hardly knew whom to trust, and fell back on her own bad judgment, and probably fell like a bull in a net.

However, that is over, except as a lesson, and the great thing now is for all who have interests, either personal or proprietary, in Hawaii, to think and act together. Although the five men who are on the way to Washington differ for me in some things, I am sure we are at one in a sincere desire for the prosperity of Hawaii.

How are we most likely to attain it? Either the Washington Government will accept the invitation to annex, or they will decline. I think they will either decline or defer a decision; but if they accept they must also realize that no amount of reasoning, and probably no amount of bribe, will ever gain the pure Hawaiian vote; and without that vote how can annexation be either completed or carried on? Hawaiians cannot be ignored, and the sympathies of mankind will be with them always.

If, however, the Washington Government should decline the invitation, what sort of relations will now exist between the natives and foreigners? It will be a feud forever.

There is, to my mind, only one solution, and it is a most practical one.

Let a convention be called of all classes of voters, and a carefully re-

vised constitution be presented, the Queen formally abdicating and the Princess Kailani succeeding immediately.

The Princess has nearly finished her four years' study in England, and is looking forward to her return to Hawaii this year, after her visit to Washington. It is sometimes held that the Princess will be too much under English influence, but that is an entire mistake. She has had four years of quiet home life, under the charge of refined Christian ladies, whose conscientious anxiety has been to fit her for the solid duties of her future position. I am confident that Princess Kailani's accession to the throne would have the happiest effect on all classes in Hawaii. My confidential position as her guardian during the years of minority in this country enables me to speak confidently of the views which the Princess Kailani holds with regard to political questions in her own country, and to assert that her influence will always be emphatically on the side of good, honest government, prosperity of all classes, and the firm, friendly alliance between natives and foreigners.

The five Commissioners now on the way to Washington are personal friends of my own and of yours, and I think

Believe me, dear sir, yours very faithfully,
(Signed) THEO. H. DAVIES.
His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, H. H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Etc., Etc., Washington, U. S. A.

These letters were written without the knowledge of Princess Kailani, and conveyed simply an earnest appeal to the Commissioners in favor of what seemed to me to be the most hopeful means of securing peace for Hawaii. I presume that my appeals reached the Commissioners, but its receipt was not acknowledged, except by an unsigned telegram:

"Islands transferred; Princess provided for."

It being ascertained, through other channels, that this telegram was inaccurate, I wrote to the Princess, saying that there was one thing I could do for her, and only one thing that she could do for her people. I advised her to go with me to Washington. It was very natural that a young girl should shrink, as the Princess did, from such an ordeal; but she replied to me:

"Perhaps some day the Hawaiians will say 'Kailani, you could have saved us, and you did not try.' I will go with you to Washington."

I do not believe that any man or woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kailani was unworthy of the honour, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess—

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant*

Theo. H. Davies

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THEO. H. DAVIES TO THE ADVERTISER.

They would be disposed to acquiesce in my proposal, if on consideration they found it more feasible than the scheme which they have in view. In that case the proposal would have to be remitted to the Provisional Council at Honolulu, and to the sanction, probably, of the electorate.

I know the members of the Council and the electorate well enough to believe that it would receive their unanimous approval.

If you think I, as representing privately the Princess Kailani, can be of any service to you at Washington, I hold myself in readiness to come over at your summons.

I am, dear Dr. Smith, yours very faithfully,
(Signed) THEO. H. DAVIES.

His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, H. H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Etc., Etc., Washington, U. S. A.

In addition to the foregoing letter, I wrote Dr. Smith privately, and I quote the principal part, as follows:

February 1st, 1893.
Dear Dr. Smith:—I think you will find in my letter to you * * * some rather important thoughts, and I think they ought to be made public.

I am sure every true friend of Hawaii, and of foreigners in Hawaii, will regret it if hasty action is taken without full consideration of these points. * * *

I very strongly urge that Princess Kailani be proclaimed Queen, with a Council of Regency, of which Mr. Dole



THEO. H. DAVIES.
Guardian of Kailani.

might be the head—say for three years—and you will at once secure the assent of the natives, and probably of all the foreigners. If this be not done, how can you avoid the dreary delay (and dangerous delay) of protracted negotiations with the outgoing and incoming administrations at Washington, and of the essential ratification by the Hawaiians?

If my proposal be adopted, I can foresee an immediate restoration of quiet, and on any other plan I see no prospect but of the most gloomy nature for all who have financial interests in the islands.

If I receive a cablegram from you, I am prepared to sail on the "Gallia," or at any other time, on two days' notice.

Make any use you like of my letter, and I think, in the interests of Hawaii, my letter of yesterday (without my name) should be published in some form. This I leave to your judgment.

The present position in Honolulu is, of course, necessarily "provisional," and must terminate speedily. If those four men could remain in charge, good government would be secured, but what is to follow them? We must procure the good will of the natives, or pay for sufficient garrison to compel it, and I am afraid we should have a good deal of disorder in the meantime.

I feel that it is most important that these ideas be fully considered, and I rely upon you to let them be presented in some effective way, even if you are not prepared to personally endorse them.

That is a simple statement of the only political action the Princess has taken since the revolution of 1893, and the responsibility of advising it rests entirely on myself. I do not believe that any man of honor among your readers would have given other advice. I do not believe that any man or woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kailani was unworthy of the honor, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THEO. H. DAVIES.
Craigside, April 4th, 1896.

Policemen vs. Company G.

The police rifle team were very happy Saturday afternoon as they came into town with their rifles over their shoulders, for, in a match with a team from Company E at the new Iwilei butts they succeeded in coming off victorious by quite a little margin. Following is the score:

POLICE.	
Captain Parker	42
Captain Kane	34
Captain Kahookano	38
Lieutenant Needham	36
Kupihie	33
Peahi	37
Pinehaka	36
Kaimihau	34
Kalikini	38
Chamberlain	36
Total	364

COMPANY E.	
J. M. Kea	27
Chas. Wilcox	36
Jos. Morse	39
Gus Rose	36
Jas. Kulike	38
Jas. Mahoney	32
John Wallace	39
John M. Kealoha	38
D. Keliipio	38
E. Devauschelle	38
Total	358

An Ex-Vet. Returns.

Scott Adams, formerly Third Sergeant in Co. H, N. G. H., and who left here without first obtaining his discharge from his company, returned on the Transit last week and was promptly locked up for not having the necessary \$50 in his possession to permit him to land.

He sent for T. B. Murray on Saturday and asked his aid, but Mr. Murray declined to do more than exhibit a bill amounting to \$11 against Mr. Adams and ask him to settle.

Doctors Protest.

At a meeting of the physicians and dentists yesterday at the office of Dr. Myers a committee was appointed to adopt a memorial to the Legislature protesting against imposing a license or tax against members of either profession.

Other resolutions bearing on the act to mitigate were presented by Dr. Russell, and read, and will be presented to the Legislature.

PORTUGUESE VS. POLICE

Sunday Night Riot on Emma Street.

TWO MEN IN THE HOSPITAL.

Clubbed by Policemen—Several Policemen Badly Used—Fight Over a Bicycle—President Dole at the Scene—Several Portuguese Ran In.

"They run down the Government, and I jumped in," is the story of "Tricks" Nelson regarding a quarrel with a number of Portuguese at the head of Emma street last evening.

A telephone message to the effect that a fight was in progress at the head of Emma street was received at the police station shortly after 6 o'clock. Mounted Patrolman A. Becker was dispatched to the scene of the trouble and found "Tricks" Nelson drunk and creating a disturbance among the Portuguese. He chased him toward home, but Nelson persisted in returning. At a sign from President Dole, who was on the scene and witnessed Nelson strike a Portuguese boy, Officer Espinda grabbed him and took him to the police station. The charge of disorderly conduct was entered against him. Lieutenant Wells and Patrolman Becker returned to the scene. Already two other patrolmen had arrived from neighboring beats. Questioned by their lieutenant, the men replied that they had tried to disperse the crowd, but had been met with jeers and surly remarks. The Portuguese were lined up along the mauka fence in large numbers. The most impudent and aggressive ones were pointed out and the patrolmen were ordered to arrest them. Hewitt went into the crowd and caught hold of the most insolent of the gang, but he soon found himself surrounded by a dozen or more Portuguese, who tried to get the prisoner away. Bowman, Spillner, and Becker followed the lead taken by Hewitt and caught some of the insolent ones. They in turn were surrounded by other Portuguese.

Just at this stage of the game some of the rioters (for such they had become) began tearing pickets off the fence. These, together with stones, were used on the patrolmen.

In the thickest of the crowd Lieutenant Wells saw a bearheaded Portuguese sneaking up behind Patrolman Hewitt with a raised hatchet in his hand. He yelled at the man, but without effect. The appearance of things looked serious, and Wells rode up to the Portuguese. Even this had no effect. Finally he fired a shot from his revolver into the ground. At that the Portuguese disappeared.

Soon after Captain Scott and other officers came running up the hill. President Dole gave the order to clear the streets. The Portuguese renewed their efforts with the pickets and stones. The police succeeded in doing their work well, and after dispersing the crowd made the following arrests: Frank Ferreira, M. Caravaho, Antone Enas, J. R. Muniz, C. Rodrigues, Manuel Juan and Manuel Jarden. Two Portuguese who were clubbed by the policemen were taken to the hospital.

The charge entered against the Portuguese is rioting and unlawfully assembling. The men procured bail later and were released. The case will come up in the police court this morning.

J. M. Vivas and A. G. Correa called at the Advertiser office last night and related the incidents of the fight from a Portuguese standpoint. They stated that "Tricks" Nelson, an ex-policeman, met a small boy on a bicycle, and took the wheel away from him. This started a row and the policemen were telephoned for and Nelson was arrested and taken to the station house.

When the policemen came up, the Portuguese claim they injured some of the children in the crowd, and it was resented by the older heads. When the officers began to use their clubs the Portuguese retaliated by using pickets which they pulled from the neighboring fences.

John F. Bowler, who has been overseeing some work at Hakalau, is now looking through the coffee lands around Hilo.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - - APRIL 7, 1896.

Efforts are now being made to frame a substitute law that will carry out the sanitary features of the Act to Mitigate and at the same time leave the Government free to keep the "social evil" within bounds. Such a law must necessarily leave the matter of enforcement largely to the discretion of the Board of Health, but it will give an opportunity to prosecute prostitutes, which can hardly be said of the present law.

If the Portuguese picket fight of Saturday night has a political significance, the same may be said of a miniature Japanese riot that occurred in Chinatown a few months ago. That Honolulu is bubbling over with politics there can be no doubt, but it is certainly to be hoped that it has not reached the point where everything from a dog fight to a street corner altercation is to be looked upon as having a deep-seated political significance.

Members of the medical profession prefer an income tax to the license system, and it becomes an open question whether a general income tax will not be preferable to a system of high license for the professions and legitimate lines of mercantile business. The license system serves its purpose under the present state of affairs, but there is attending it the possibility that it may in the future serve as a barrier against the small investor, whom we desire to bring into the country.

The death of Governor Greenhalge of Massachusetts is a notable example of the penalty high officials pay for listening to the demands made upon them by the public. Governor Greenhalge's death was undoubtedly hastened by his readiness to respond when called upon to attend social and political functions outside his regular routine of duty. His death may also be taken as a warning for citizens to be more moderate in their demands upon public servants. The average citizen is prone to look upon public office as a sinecure, or criticize severely when the horse declines to be ridden.

Mr. Dillingham's review of the loan question is a strong plea for progression in our financial affairs, as against the inactivity resulting from letting the matter wait till a more convenient season. The damper placed by business men upon certain features of Minister Damon's bill should by no means put an end to the movement for consolidating the public loan. The plea of waiting for annexation is indicative of a weakness in the conduct of our internal affairs which the country has no need and ought not to admit. It is always well to hope for the best, and at the same time prepare for the worst. This country of undeveloped resources cannot afford to bank too heavily on a probability. It must continue a progressive internal policy from which it will reap a benefit under any circumstances, and a still greater return in event of annexation. With a slight change in the terms on which the loan is to be floated, it is certainly for the country's best good to bring about the consolidation of its debt at the earliest possible day. Give the financiers of every country an opportunity to invest, and let it go to the lowest bidder.

Colonel Waring, the New York commissioner of street cleaning, having succeeded in bringing the streets of New York City to an average degree of cleanliness, has inaugurated a plan whereby the "little ones" are given a chance. Children's street cleaning leagues have been formed in order to secure the interest and co-operation of the children in keeping the streets free from debris. Members of the leagues are pledged to refrain from throwing paper, fruit skins, etc., in the streets, and to influence their playmates to the same end. The leagues hold weekly meetings, at which reports are rendered upon the condition of the various districts represented, and once each month Colonel Waring meets the united

leagues at a public meeting. In this way the children are taught to take an active interest in matters of public importance, and educated in a practical manner to a sentiment of civic pride and usefulness. Colonel Waring has certainly hit upon a good scheme for awakening the future citizens of his country to a sense of their responsibility as individuals for the conditions that surround them. Boys and girls who will see to it that the streets are clean, may be relied upon to throw their influence for clean politics when grown to manhood and womanhood.

The statement of Theo. H. Davies regarding the political status of Kailua comes as final proof of the wisdom of the Government in granting a pension to the young lady who was at one time looked upon as the guardian of our national destinies. The only unfortunate feature is that Mr. Davies should withhold his statement till a time when it is settled beyond question that Kailua will not be elevated to the highest position in the land, whether she desires it or not. It is possible that the Government has been cognizant of the facts now made public, but the people have not. Adverse criticism has been passed accordingly. Certain it is that the supporters and officials of the Republic bear Kailua no ill will, and even in the case of the ex-Queen they would have been ready to grant the same recognition had it not been for the political intrigues of last year. The Republic of Hawaii has come to stay until it is absorbed by the American Republic, and those who lost their claim upon high official station by virtue of the overthrow will be given due recognition and respect in so far as they remain free from alliances which jeopardize the stability of our political system. It appears that Mr. Davies was mistaken in his opinions of what was the most hopeful means of securing peace for Hawaii; but he followed the dictates of his conscience, which is in keeping with good republicanism, and we shall now expect that Mr. Davies, Kailua and their followers will fall into line with the new form of Government, joining forces to strengthen and advance the moral, political and industrial interests of the Republic of Hawaii. Hearty co-operation in the future is the only way to wipe away unpleasant features of the past.

EXPERIMENT BETTER THAN APATHY.

The discussion of the Act to Mitigate, held before the House Committee Friday afternoon, brought out little that was new in connection with the "social evil" of this country. The old arguments of the moral influence and the sanitary necessity were brought up. Each is unanswerable in its way, and yet, when it comes to the point of deciding what to do about it, the same collision and consequent deadlock occurs. The moral advocate recognizes the force of the sanitary arguments, and vice versa. There the matter stands and nothing is done.

But this state of affairs should not exist from year to year, as it has in the past. To stand still in this age is simply one form of retrogression. The time has come when the people of the country, and particularly Honolulu, have reached the decision that something should be done, though it may be in the nature of an experiment. Admitting that prostitution under a sort of semi-license has been a necessary evil, the country is now faced with a new condition—an alarming and unusual increase. Putting aside all questions of right or wrong in the past, the Act to Mitigate has proven ineffectual in keeping the evil within bounds. We are facing a new situation as a result of a large influx of men and women from the Orient who are absolutely devoid of any thought of the moral phase of their devilish trade. The aboriginal race has more delicacy in the matter than the unfortunate Japanese women of the lower classes that are brought to our shores.

Recognizing the fact that the law tends to decrease disease, is this country in a position to harbor—as it is doing today—a class of men living on the earnings of unchaste women? We are facing a new condition which is troubling the Board of Health and other

advocates of the sanitary side of the problem.

If we must pander to an evil, let us at least keep it within bounds, and at least prevent its being flashed in the faces of people upon the public thoroughfares. If the efficacy of the law as a sanitary measure must be taken into account, then let those who are reached by the law be huddled together in some section of the city, so that the frequenters of the place will be obliged to face the additional danger of social condemnation. The country will merit more respect by facing the matter squarely than by getting around it by a law that bears the name of being unconstitutional and ineffectual.

It has been remarked that the religious workers should stamp out the evil by touching up the moral sentiment. But what a barrier they have to face in the administration of a law upheld by an Anglo-Saxon, Christian Government, and that must be criticised, if not condemned, from the outset.

Does the sanitary protection which the law gives offset the influence for loose morals which it must in time exert upon the rising generation? No argument yet advanced has successfully proved it. Put and honest law upon the statute books, not a declaration that is a shame-faced admission that we do not want a law under which the courts can take a hand in dealing with the moral conditions of the lower classes. If there must be license, then license and segregate; but, better still, let the law support the efforts of the Christian worker, and let those who will defy moral and statute law take the consequences.

A DAMPER ON PROGRESS.

Another example of a public cheese-paring policy was displayed in the House on Monday, when, following the recommendation of the committee, the members voted to strike out the appropriation of \$5,400 for a general appraiser in the customs department. The only excuse given for the action was that there are enough appraisers in the country already, and the business of the customs department can be done with reasonable thoroughness by the present force. And, strange to say, the opposition to this item has centered among the "roads and bridges" members, who are, or ought to be, seeking an increased revenue.

This is simply another instance of crippling a department in order to carry out a mistaken idea of public economy. The record of the past year has clearly shown that the improvements already made have not only served to protect the honest merchants of the country, but have also increased the revenues from the customs department sufficiently to pay the expenses of the appraiser's office and leave a good margin to go toward the general expenses of the Government. The House of Representatives now take it upon themselves to state that this improvement has gone far enough, practically putting themselves on record as against a measure that will create a higher degree of efficiency in a department that furnishes a large proportion of the national income.

There is quite as much sense in maintaining that a bridge is just as effective in opening up the country districts as a macadamized road. "But," our public economists will say, "experience has shown, and everybody with common sense knows, that good roads will bring more money into the country by enhancing the value of land and increasing the revenue from property tax." Most certainly this is accepted, and on the other hand experience has shown, and everybody with common sense knows, that with more experts in the appraiser's department a smaller percentage of imports will escape the import tax, and in consequence the Government will be supplied with more funds for public improvements.

If the members of the House keep on at the rate they are going, they will furnish a good example of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face. Beginning with a slap at the Department of Public Works, they have now struck an arm that furnishes fuel to propel the very schemes for public improvements which the people of this country are universally desirous of setting in

motion. Such a policy is narrow, short-sighted, and simply balks the spirit of progress that has characterized the administration of the Republic.

FIRST DEAL WITH FOREIGNERS.

Members of the medical fraternity and others who support the Act to Mitigate in its present form seem to forget one of the most vital points in the whole controversy, namely, the large increase of prostitutes in Honolulu. We recognize the force of the argument that the present system has been valuable, possibly invaluable, in stamping out disease. The records and the observations of those who have lived in the country any length of time show this beyond question. At the same time, there are figures proving the increase that are equally indisputable, and it is this increase that has attracted the attention of the Board of Health. And if facts and figures prove anything, they indicate that the Board cannot deal properly with the new phase of the problem under the present law.

The number of Hawaiians coming under the Act has gradually decreased. The Hawaiian has a form of morality peculiarly his own, but it is born and bred in the race, and cannot be wiped out by a stroke of the pen or the enactment of certain laws. At the same time, the Hawaiians as a race have an abhorrence for the class of women dealt with under the Act to Mitigate, as is shown by the comparatively small number of Hawaiians now on the lists. During the years the Act to Mitigate has been in force the number of Hawaiians on the register has always kept within a reasonably small figure.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Japanese—recent arrivals that have added a new and disagreeable feature to the situation. Unfortunately the majority of the Japanese immigrants are not representatives of the more respectable classes. They are from the lower strata, and are completely without an average sense of morality. Our present laws form an easy medium for them to carry on a business that is accepted as a necessary evil in their own country, and taking the records of the two years just past as a basis to figure on, it is not pleasant to contemplate the results at the end of the next two years. Hawaii ought not to deal with them as they are dealt with at home; in so doing it would simply be taking a step backward. Hawaii can, however, pass a law providing for the deportation of all foreign prostitutes, and of any and all persons living on their earnings. With the assistance given by the Registration Act, such a law would at least reduce the number of low men and women to a minimum, and practically leave the country with its own people to deal with under more stringent measures than the present Act to Mitigate.

The proposed law against soliciting should by all means be put upon the statute books and be strictly enforced. Such a measure would go a long way toward stamping out the evil as it exists today among our own people. No one with sound sense can claim that the problem can be completely solved by the action of one Legislature, but some remedial measure should be adopted before the "social evil" of Honolulu is beyond control.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

If the Senate follows out the precedent established by the adoption of the resolution censuring the action of Hilo citizens, the only thing to be done with the Portuguese petition or any similar public offering is to announce that the matter is under consideration and will be acted upon without the assistance of outside interference. The resolutions passed by the Senate savor too much of meddling with the right of petition connected with the Hilo indignation meeting can receive is for the special committee sent to Honolulu to go back and inform their brethren how utterly groundless their suppositions regarding proposed legislation have been. We fail to conceive wherein the Hilo resolutions are an attempt at intimidation. An erroneous idea seems to have gained a foothold in Hilo, that Hawaii has been forgotten in the Legislative deliberations, and we know of no better way of

weeding this idea out of the Hilo mind than for a deputation to come to Honolulu and discover their mistake. The Hilo resolutions were entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, and no one will realize it better than the people who voted to forward the document to the Legislature, the Executive and the press. There are numerous unnecessary and exasperating features about the whole affair, but the Legislature will gain nothing by duplicating some of the injudicious features. Virtue is its own reward, and the virtue in this instance is so clearly beyond question that the best thing for the Legislature to do is to continue to saw wood, keep quiet, and let facts speak for themselves. The full force of the Hilo mistake will be impressed upon the authors by such a course, while hitting back with counter resolutions will stir up a new line of argument that might be avoided.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others you will recommend it to your friends. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. J. K. KAHOOPII has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kaupo, Hana, Maui, vice Wm. Coates, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 2, 1896.
1747-3t

SALE OF LEASE

PUBLIC LANDS IN HANA AND KOOLAU DISTRICTS, MAUI.

On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, April 25th, at front entrance of Judiciary building, will be sold the lease of forest tract in Hana and Koolau Districts, Maui, containing about 7,500 acres, upon the following terms and conditions:

Upset rental, \$300 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Term of lease—21 years.

The lease will be subject to the following conditions:

That the Government may at any time take possession of any portions of the said tract for agricultural settlement without reduction in rent.

That no livestock be pastured on the said tract.

That no trees be cut upon the said tract, except so far as may be necessary for fencing the same, or in construction of flumes.

The lease will include such right of way over any other Government land as may be necessary for the utilization of the water upon the leased land.

A plan of the same and further particulars may be obtained at the office of Public Lands. J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1747 4262-3.

Sale of Public Lands and Leases.

On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Hiliiloa, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price.....\$301.25
Survey charges..... 70.00
\$371.25

2. Lot at Oneloa, 14.78 acres. Upset price, \$22.17.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

3. Lease of lot land at Waiakolea, Puna, containing 18 acres, more or less, with all fish and shrimp ponds upon the same. Reserving across the land right of way to Government Pound. Term of lease, 15 years. Upset rental, \$40.00 per year, payable annually in advance.

Plans of above lands may be seen and further particulars obtained at office of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 24th, 1896.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed administrator of the estate of William Dean, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, by order of the Honorable A. Perry, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated, to him, at his office, on Merchant street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the administrator only.
Dated Honolulu, March 10, 1896.

WILLIAM B. CASTLE,
Administrator of the Estate of William Dean.
4246 1740 4w

**Burning Pain**

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes
Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried various ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief
before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that a sign, mark and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 26c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Albert S. Hartwell, Lorrin A. Thurston and W. L. Stanley is dissolved as of the 31st day of March, by mutual consent. Mr. Hartwell continuing in the office over Bishop's Bank. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Stanley have removed to the office heretofore occupied by Mr. Hatch, on Kaahumanu street, and will continue under the firm name of Thurston & Stanley.

1745-4t
4254-1w

WIELDING THE KNIFE.

The House Committee On Retrenchments.

NEW APPRAISER BILL KILLED.

Appropriations—Cut Down—The Record Clerk in Postoffice—Appropriations for Manual Training—Repairs to School Houses—Kerosene Oil Bill.

Thirty-seventh Day.

MONDAY, April 6.

The final report on the tax lists was presented to the Senate Monday morning after the usual opening exercises. This was referred to the Special Tax Committee.

A petition from forty-two Chinese tailors asking that no license be placed on their trade, was introduced by Senator Brown.

The Printing Committee reported copies of Senator Hocking's bill for revision of the patent laws.

The committee having Section 3 of the Registration Act under consideration reported in favor of the original section requiring registration in three months after arrival in the country. The report was tabled, to be considered with the bill.

Senator McCandless stated that the Special Tax Committee would be ready to report on Tuesday.

Senator Brown's bill for regulating Chinese immigration passed the third reading; also the bill relating to the Hilo Library, and the bill fixing the size of the national ensign.

Under suspension of the rules, Senator Lyman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate disapprove the recent action of certain persons on the island of Hawaii, in passing resolutions and sending a committee to protest against the non-appropriation by the Executive and Legislature of large sums for new improvements on the island of Hawaii.

That said action was wholly unnecessary, as the matter of said appropriations is under consideration by the Executive, pending action by the Legislature.

That said action by the committee is an interference in the prerogatives of the Executive and of the Legislature.

That all Government officials and employees engaged in such a demonstration are open to censure, and a repetition of such acts would require their prompt dismissal from office.

This resolution was supported by Senators Brown, Wright and Lyman, it being claimed that men in the Government employ were not called upon to take time serving on such committees; and furthermore that the people of Hawaii had no cause for grievance, as the matters referred to were now being considered by the Legislature. Senator McCandless did not believe in censuring the people of Hilo or Hawaii for presenting a petition, although their methods might have been bad in form.

The resolution was finally adopted, Senators McCandless, Hocking and Northrup voting in the negative.

The Registration Act passed the second reading, with the House amendment requiring registration immediately upon landing accepted. The third reading was set for Tuesday.

The House bill relating to the width of certain Honolulu streets was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Senate Bill No. 27, relating to patents, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced the concurrence of that body in the amendments of the House to Senate Bill No. 14, relating to voting and contested seats in the Legislature.

To Restrict Target Shooting.

Rep. Hanuna presented a petition signed by several people in Honolulu, asking that Sunday target-shooting in the city be restricted. Referred to select committee.

Chinese Tailors Object.

Rep. Winston presented a petition from the Chinese tailors of the city asking that the bill looking toward the levying of an additional tax and license on tailoring establishments be not passed. In the petition there was complaint of such proposed action on account of the present high rates and cost of living. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 22, as follows:

"The bill proposes to amend the law by giving the Circuit Judges concurrent jurisdiction with the Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights, to hear said controversies. The evil sought to be remedied arises from the fact that water controversies are frequently complex and important cases, and that the Commissioners are generally persons having title or no knowledge of law. The result is that the decisions of Commissioners are often of no value, and the time spent in trying cases before them is wasted."

"It seems to us that the Senate bill will not fully remedy the evil, and that that can be accomplished only by abolishing the office of Commissioners."

"We have therefore prepared a substitute bill, which we submit herewith, repealing the present law and placing said class of controversies in the jurisdiction of the Circuit Judges at chambers."

"We recommend that the substitute bill pass."

Rep. Richards reported for the Finance Committee on the Hilo resolution. Laid on the table to be considered with any bill that might be brought up on the subject.

Customs Bureau Appropriations.

Rep. Richards reported for the committee, to whom had been referred all the items under the head of "Customs Bureau," recommending that they pass, with the exception of the item of \$5,400 for a general appraiser. The committee recommended that the item of \$6,000 be passed for salaries of appraisers and examiners, deeming that this will amply meet all the demands for the next biennial period. Laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Report on Postal Bureau.

Rep. Richards reported for the special committee to whom were referred all the items under the head of "Postal Bureau" in the two Appropriation bills as follows:

"The first item under the head of 'Postal Bureau,' appropriation for salaries and pay-rolls, in which your committee would recommend a change in Line 2, 'Salary of Secretary,' which we are of the opinion should pass at \$3,600."

Line 5, Salary of Clerks, \$28,320.

"Your committee find that for several months past there has been employed a Record Clerk, at a salary of \$60 per month, and we also find that the work for which he was especially engaged will be finished by the end of this month; we therefore recommend that Line 11, 'First Clerk, at \$60 per month,' be stricken out so that Line 5, 'Salary of Clerks,' will read \$27,120. This amount provides for the desired raise in salary of clerks and \$240 for four months' salary for the Record Clerk."

"Your committee recommend the passage of all other items as in the bill."

Laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition asking for an appropriation for the Waianae bridge at Ewa. The committee found that the bridge had been washed away some time ago. During time of freshets the only place of crossing between Ewa and Waialua, is totally unfit for use. The committee recommended that the bridge be placed in a position where it will be unaffected by these freshets. Before doing this there will have to be a change in the road, and the approaches to the bridge. The committee moved that an item of \$4,000 be inserted in the Appropriation bill for a bridge at Waialua, believing that the same could be paid for out of the road taxes from the district of Ewa. Report laid on the table to be brought up with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the item in the current receipts appropriation bill, "Relief of A. B. Loebenstein, \$587," as follows:

"Mr. Loebenstein was engaged by the Minister of the Interior to survey the land of Pauahi. The land was surveyed accordingly and a map of same was furnished to the Government. Mr. Loebenstein's bill was duly approved, but has never been paid."

"We therefore recommend that the item pass."

Rep. Richards propounded the following question to the Minister of the Interior: "What action if any does the Executive propose to take on the proposition from the Hawaiian Electric Light Co., under date of March 21, 1895, for lighting the streets of Honolulu?"

Rep. Robertson moved that the House Committee on Great Seal be allowed to confer with a Senate Committee and that the Senate be asked to appoint a committee to meet in such conference. Carried.

Items in the Appropriation bill brought up for consideration. The recommendation of the committee that the item for a general appraiser be stricken out was explained by Rep. Richards. The committee had found that the proposed appropriation was for the creation of a new office in the Customs Bureau. The Government proposed getting a more experienced man for the position and finding that none fitted to take it could be found here, proposed sending away for one. The present incumbent had been in his present position for two years, and previous to that had been actively engaged in business in Honolulu for sixteen years. He surely should have gained considerable experience during that time. It was the firm belief of the committee that upon no consideration should men from outside the country be engaged to fill positions here. There were plenty of men who could do just as well and by all means they should be given a chance.

Minister Damon said that the position of the Government was toward progress in the Customs Department as elsewhere. He was sorry if the members of the House did not choose to look at things in the same light. The matter of work in the Customs Department was in an advanced stage, and consequently required advanced methods. He regretted very much that the services of the present incumbent had been called into question, but he, as the head of the department under which he served, felt compelled to say that he was not satisfied with Mr. Fisher's services. It was necessary that the Government obtain the best man possible for the position, commensurate with the money on hand to be expended.

Minister Smith stated that in former times the Collector attended to the work of appraisement, but that, on account of the great increase of labor in connection with the department during the last two years, an appraiser had been appointed.

The system had worked very well and a great deal of money had been saved to the Government. The new office proposed was felt to be a necessity.

Minister Smith said that he was very much surprised at the opposition to the

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

One Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

10 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ty, on account of the increased work of the department. Aside from this it would allow the Government to send a man to ports of the other islands when required. If the vigilance of the customs authorities were kept up alone in Honolulu there would be a good chance for evading the same at other points on the islands. Beyond a certain point the Executive and the heads of departments should be responsible for the men under them. There were merchants in the city who continually sought to evade the duties imposed by the Customs Department, and whose actions in this respect were sometimes most difficult to detect. In justice to the honest man, and for the benefit of the public treasury, everyone should be made to pay alike. The Legislature could refuse to appropriate the money for the proposed office, but that would not guarantee the remaining in office of the present incumbent.

Rep. Richards said that he did not wish it understood that the committee was working for Mr. Fisher, but he did want it distinctly understood that the committee was against the plan of sending away for a man to fill the office or for any one to fill any other office.

Rep. Rycroft expressed it as his opinion that if any one was to be paid a higher salary the present incumbent was entitled to it. He was in favor of putting his salary higher and allowing him to have men to work under him—of putting the salary so high that there would be no temptation. If a man was sent for from another country he would be a whole year behind the present incumbent, and he would in no way be as well fitted to fill the position, being a stranger and unacquainted with the peculiar conditions existing here.

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proposed item. This had been maintained by some of Mr. Fisher's friends, by some people not fully acquainted with the subject, and by certain mercantile men who, for their own reasons, did not care to see an expert in office here.

Rep. Richards referred to certain of the arguments of the Attorney-General. In regard to the telephone system here, if a man had had sixteen years in a telephone office and there had been given two years' outside work would he not have been competent to fill the place given to an expert brought here?

Rep. Hanuna was in favor of the new office and likened the Customs Department unto a barrel with a bung hole the plug for which was not quite even all around and allowed of leakage. The House seemed to be satisfied with the old plug, but the Government wanted one that would fit snugly and obviate all further leakage.

The report of the committee recommending that the proposed item be stricken out was adopted with three dissenting votes.

Minister Smith announced his intention to introduce "An Act amending Section 7 of an Act entitled 'An Act to promote fencing,' and under suspension of rules read the bill for the first time by title. Referred to the Printing Committee.

At 12 m. the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Referring to an item in the appropriation bill for secretary to Postmaster General, reduced from \$4,200 to \$3,600. Minister Smith said:

"The Minister of Finance will be here in a few minutes to look after this part of the bill. In the meantime, I would like to ask why the committee recommends a reduction in this particular item?"

Rep. Richards—The committee visited the Postal department and examined the methods of conducting the different departments and came to the conclusion that the secretary has no more to do than the superintendent of the money order department—in fact he has less.

Minister Smith—I am not familiar with the affairs in the postal service, but I understand this position of secretary is really the Deputy Postmaster General. He can be sent away in case the books in any of the offices in the outer districts are to be examined. The Postmaster General has frequently gone away on trips and the visits he has made to other offices have resulted satisfactorily. During his absence the Secretary has had charge of the office, and I believe he has occasionally examined books in some of the outside offices.

Rep. Rycroft—I would like to ask if the Attorney-General is sure that the Secretary examines the books in country offices—Hilo, for instance?

Minister Smith—As I have stated, I am not familiar with the workings of the office.

Rep. Rycroft—I thought the Attorney-General said the Secretary went around examining books. I have heard that a person had visited other offices, but I understand it was Fred Ott.

Minister Damon came in at this point and said: "If the position had been put down as Assistant Postmaster-General, there would have been no question about passing the item. That is the position the gentleman fills, and I consider him worth \$4,200 for the period. Unless you want to go back over the Appropriation bill and shave down the list all the way through, I think you are making a mistake. Rep. Robertson—Is not the work of the Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank as onerous as that of the Secretary?"

Minister Damon—If I had business with the Bureau I would see the Postmaster-General or the Secretary. He next to the Postmaster-General, is responsible for the proper working of all the departments. Mr. Atwater is competent to fill any of the positions.

Rep. Richards—Is it not a fact that the Superintendent of the money order department has greater responsibilities than the Secretary? Is he not more apt to make a blunder that would cause trouble?"

Minister Damon—Mr. Atwater is responsible for all the different departments during the absence of the Postmaster-General and is highly competent to fill any of these positions.

Rep. Rycroft—I don't think the committee looked into the title at all; they inquired into the duties and responsibilities of the different positions and fixed the salaries accordingly.

Rep. Robertson—I do not question the capabilities of the incumbent. We must vote a salary commensurate with the duties. If we were voting for friendship sake I would vote \$4,200 for Mr. Atwater.

The item passed at \$3,600 as recommended by the committee.

In the item "Salary of Clerks," \$28,320, there was a provision for the services of a record clerk at \$60 per month. The committee recommended this be stricken out. Carried.

Bureau of Instruction.

Item of \$12,000, for census, reported by the Committee on Education, with an increase of \$3,000.

Minister Damon—Regarding this appropriation, I want to say that everything depends upon the heads. If they get \$15,000 they will spend \$15,000.

Rep. Richards—I would like to ask what the item means. It was not included in the last budget.

Minister Damon—It is an item inserted every six years for the purpose of providing means for taking a correct census.

Rep. Richards—If the Board of Education says \$12,000 is ample for doing the work, I would like to know why it is increased to \$15,000.

Rep. Bond—For this reason: The population is growing, and we are anxious that the census shall be as complete as possible.

Minister Smith—In the United States the census returns are complete to the minutest detail. Of course we cannot expect to have anything like they have over there, because the expense is too

great. The returns, when published, may not make good general reading, but it is a first-class book of reference.

Rep. Richards—That's all right, but if the Executive recommends \$12,000, I do not see the necessity for the increase.

Minister Smith—I have not gone through the figures, but I suppose the committee has a reason for it.

Rep. Robertson thought the items should be taken up separately and made a motion to that effect. Carried.

Rep. Hanuna opposed the appropriation of \$2,000 for material, etc., for manual training. He could see no necessity for spending money to teach boys to whittle sticks. They might be given instruction in reading, writing and a little in arithmetic, and when they have learned this much, let them go to work in the plantations. As for the girls, their mothers could teach them all the sewing necessary.

Rep. Bond—I am surprised to hear a Hawaiian member speak so about an appropriation that is to benefit children of his own race. It has been shown that the teaching of Hawaiian girls how to sew is of untold value to them because they learn to be tidy and to take better care of their clothing when they have made the pieces themselves. As to instructing boys how to whittle with Jack knives, that is nonsense. It is to give them preliminary training in the use of tools, and they are taught the rudiments of carpenter work. Specimens of the work were shown here, and I thought the Representative saw them. Something should be done with Hawaiian boys so they could become something else than car-drivers.

Minister Damon told how, through Miss Agnew, manual training had been introduced, and the effect upon the girls in teaching them to be tidy.

Item passed as in the bill. Expenses of teachers' convention, \$1,000. Passed.

Rep. Bond of the committee stated that the fund was necessary because the stores here would not deal in text books, owing to the smallness of the profits. The money came back to the Governor through realizations.

Item passed. The item for census came up at this point in regular order.

Rep. Hanuna recommended that it pass at \$12,000, as in the bill.

Rep. Bond—I do not understand why the committee should be opposed in this matter. True enough, the Board could squeeze through on \$12,000, but there is room for improvement in the census-taking; we want to improve each time it is taken.

Rep. Rycroft—The Executive knew what it was doing when it recommended \$12,000. As a matter of fact, it is only the work of a day. Of course there is a lot of routine compiling to be done afterward, but that may be done by clerks here.

Minister Smith told about the census in different places, and said the work here would depend entirely upon the amount appropriated for the purpose. With \$15,000 greater detail could be put in the work.

The motion to pass at \$15,000 was lost.

Rep. Robertson moved to make it \$13,000. Lost.

Passed as in the bill, at \$12,000. Repairs to school houses, \$15,000.

Rep. Bond opposed any attempt to reduce this appropriation, as it was well known that the school houses were going to wreck and ruin for the want of a little paint and other necessary repairs.

Minister Damon was willing to let the item pass at \$12,000, and suggested that it be placed in the appropriation of the Department of Public Works. Then it would be in the Interior Department, where it belonged.

Carried. Rep. Richards moved that an item be inserted in the appropriation bill for the payment of A. B. Loebenstein for services rendered.

Carried. Committee reported favorable on the item of \$587 as due A. B. Loebenstein for making maps of Hawaii.

Rep. Robertson moved that the item pass.

Carried. Senate Bill No. 17, relating to the organization of the Supreme Court, passed third reading unanimously.

House Bill No. 10, relating to the importation of kerosene oil for fuel and mechanical purposes, passed third reading unanimously.

Rep. Robertson moved that Senate Bill No. 22, relating to private ways and watercourses, be allowed to remain on the table until the substitute bill is disposed of.

The substitute bill was then taken up and read for the first time by title. Referred to the Printing Committee. Adjourned.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hawaiian—F. A. Warner, England; J. R. Choi, Somerset, Eng.; Wm. S. Allen, R. C. Allen and S. S. Allen, Staffordshire, Eng.; A. H. Fell, B. H. Fell, Cumberland, Eng.; Mrs. L. R. Valpy, Bath, Eng.; H. H. Plemer, Maui; John McKelvey, Montana; C. Wolters, Kauai; O. B. Spalding, San Francisco.

Arlington—Otto J. Trilling, Sheboygan, Wis.; Mrs. Herbert Copen, San Francisco; Rev. and koo, Molokai; H. J. McSorley.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

THE MINSTREL SHOW.

Drill Shed Crowded Saturday Night.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

Receipt

PARKHURSTS CONVE.

Efforts Toward Purifying the City.

SOME NEW LAWS SUGGESTED.

Evils We Know Not of—Target Shooting Not Sinful Beyond City Limits. To Mitigate the Evils of the Drivers of Hacks—More Prostitutes.

The special committee to whom were referred certain House bills introduced recently held an open meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon. There were present Senators Lyman, Hocking, McCandless, Representatives Bond, Rycroft, Robertson, Hanama, Kaseo (of the committee), Richards, McBryde, Revs. O. H. Gulick, C. M. Hyde, S. E. Bishop, Leaningham, Peck; Drs. Rodgers, Whitney; T. G. Thrum; Professors Hosmer, Richards, and others.

Rep. Bond, as chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced as the first matter for the afternoon's consideration the bill relating to the suppression of libidinous solicitations.

W. R. Castle—The Penal laws are strangely insufficient in the matter of providing punishment for libidinous solicitations. A short paragraph or so under the head of "Common Nuisance" is all that can be found, according to my recollection. The Penal statutes treat prostitution more as an injury to the individual than to the state, and on that account the fine is small; but solicitations directly concern the well-being of the State. Temptations should not be placed before any one. Since the institution of hacks in the city it has become the work of the lower classes of hackmen to solicit. The act proposed looks toward providing a specific penalty and punishment for such offenders as the hackmen alluded to. Provision is likewise made for the keepers of houses of assembly for disreputable women.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I heartily endorse what Mr. Castle has just said, and I would suggest, in reference to his last remarks, that provision be made in the law for the owners and renters of such houses of assembly, if it can be proven beyond a doubt that they are cognizant of the fact that their houses are being occupied by the class of people under discussion. I don't know whether this is workable or not. In my mind, the renters of such houses, if proven accessories, should be involved in the punishment. I have been in the city seven years, and I can testify as to the correctness of Mr. Castle's statements in regard to the hackmen, from the fact that I had not been here an hour before I had personal evidence of their solicitations.

Rev. C. M. Hyde—The law should be passed for the protection of the men themselves from the rapacity of hack-drivers.

The next in order of discussion was House Bill No. 16, looking toward the prohibition of gambling and gaming.

Professor Richards—In the old bill providing for the punishment for gambling the provisions are direct against a few games of chance, such as chefs. The proposed bill takes in gambling as a whole, and restricts betting at horse races, baseball games, boat races and the like. I have interested myself for some time in the question of gambling in small ways. It has been continually thrown in my way as an educator and as a sporting man. In regard to the latter, I hope that I have, as yet, not been relegated to the back-numbers as a sporting man. In America baseball has been wrecked by the betting habit. Some time ago there was a violent smash-up of the baseball league in Honolulu, and all because it was claimed—rightly or wrongly—that a certain catcher had sold a game. If baseball is to be a clean sport it must needs first be rid of the gambling or betting habit—call it what you may. Why do some people refrain from taking in the horse races, although they may be passionately fond of the same? Simply because the whole structure is undermined and rotten. I tell you when money is brought in together with sports, the downfall is sure. This thing can't go on. The baseball grounds and the race track are unsafe for the presence of children and young men. It is one thing for you and me to gamble on the sly (although I do not sanction that), but when it becomes a common nuisance, then there should be a law directed against it. The old law is inadequate and only touches certain games which, in their working out, affect the foreign population. The Chinese, for the most part, are the ones who get into trouble oftenest. Others do their gambling in a Christian way and are unaffected by the statutes. Is such a course of events just?

W. A. Bowen—The community should be reminded of facts that have been and are in existence in Honolulu. I refer especially to the betting of individuals in all games. The young men of the city are on dangerous ground. Instances are still fresh in my mind of betting in sporting contests. One young man who is now awaiting trial states candidly that his ruin was brought about through gambling, drinking and fast women. I am in favor of expression being put on the law and of attempting to make this a clean community. In regard to bicycle races, the street contests would be a vastly different affair if betting were left out. (One of the sports in the room—Yes, they would be much slower in everything.) I remember in a recent bicycle race the contestants talked all the way around the track and had a

general good time. (The same sport—I'll bet my hat they didn't talk after they passed the last quarter.)

Representative Bond announced the bill to restrict target shooting, on Sunday as the next subject on the program for the afternoon.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I enjoy games of all kinds, and none more than shooting. I feel quite proud of belonging to the Sharpshooters, and when I was actively connected with that organization of belonging to the first team. I want to see target shooting go on, but within certain legislative limits. I do not object to men going out for a quiet Sunday shoot as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. The act attempts to regulate matters so that men may go out to shoot and not be a nuisance to those who do not like such actions. Seven years ago nothing of the kind was in vogue here. People who wanted to shoot went out to places where they would not be a nuisance. Sunday shooting, as carried on today (we might as well come right down to it), was not carried on until after January 17th, 1893, or from the coming into power of the Provisional Government. The plea has often been made that it is a matter of necessity that the supporters of the Provisional Government know how to handle the rifle. In the first place, those interested started practice out at Diamond Head and other places where they interfered with no one's rights. Since that time the ranges have crept closer and closer to the city. In talking to the natives they offer this as a reproach and say that such a thing was not known before the advent of the present Government. I want to refer to one thing in particular, and that is the fact that the nuisance did not become such until the coming into office of the present acting head of the military—until medals were offered for rifle competition by the Colonel. I went around with a petition some time ago and visited the principle places of business for the purpose of getting the signatures of the leading men on the suppression of the nuisance now under discussion. The President and the Ministers were in favor of it, but there was no law, and no one seemed to like the idea of putting himself on record as being opposed to Sunday shooting; so the shooting went on. All that the proposed law asks is that the people who want to shoot shall not interfere with the rights of others. The educational effect is an important factor in relation to this subject. Children get used to seeing men packing their guns on their shoulders every Sunday, and come to regard it as being along in the ordinary run of things. There results a breaking down of the law, for the thing is clearly against the law. Now, then, how about strangers who have heard that the existing Government is the best one the islands have ever had? When they see such things will they retain that impression? There is a still more serious aspect to the subject. The Citizens' Guard and Volunteer companies are made up of the men of the city. Soon there will be a withdrawing of men who believe that Sunday shooting is wrong.

Rep. Robertson—Mr. Peck, is it not barely possible that the people outside the proposed three-mile limit may object as much as those inside?

Rev. C. M. Hyde—I must speak for the native Hawaiians on this point. They are a people who believe in the institutional side of religion, and they must surely be affected by the fact that this state of affairs exists by authority of the Colonel. If the thing is allowed to go on there will be an inconsistency in the claim that this is a Christian Government.

W. A. Bowen—I received a letter from a Hilo man recently, a bright, sparkling letter, that bore marks of sarcasm all the way through. He spoke particularly of the opportunities that Honolulu has, and the opportunities that the other districts do not have, and closed with the following as a sort of parting shot:

"The instruction that your Colonel commands that the Fourth Commandment shall be observed so far as it does not conflict with his authority is rich."

J. S. Emerson—Rifle shooting is only one phase of the subject. Firecrackers should be recognized in the law. If for patriotic or other motives people should want to fire off crackers on certain days they should be made to go outside of the city limits. (Voice from the row of Representatives—And waste their sweetness on the desert air.) I refer to such days when they happen to fall on Sunday.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I want to call attention to certain things that were said here yesterday. Dr. Myers made the statement that from seventy to ninety prostitutes were examined every week, and he was backed up by Attorney General Smith. I inspected Dr. Monsarrat's books and found, as I suspected, that they were mistaken. The reports from the beginning of the year to this present time show an average of about fifty-six. I merely mention this to show that it bears out my statement that the women are examined on an average of about once in two weeks.

Rev. H. W. Peck (continuing)—The Attorney General stated that the Government was doing all in its power to prevent prostitution. Under the convention which provides for the importation of the subjects of His Imperial Majesty into the realm of His Hawaiian Majesty there is a special provision giving the Government the right to send back people who create trouble or dissension or prove themselves a charge upon the State, or encourage dissipation of any kind. I claim that under this provision the Hawaiian Government has the right to send back the Japanese prostitutes.

Rev. O. H. Gulick—it is said that children and fools speak the truth. Sometimes Hawaiians, Japanese and statesmen tell the truth. The Japanese Consul General says he cannot handle the question of prostitution while the Government licenses the evil. That gentleman is enlightened; he has traveled in many countries and has been to America; he looks upon the matter as a disgrace to his country. This is claimed to be a Christian Government. Then why not follow the convention—send back the disreputable Japanese women and close the gates forever? It is said

that \$30 would be required to send each one back. It might not be a bad plan to fine each one three times \$10 and then use this money to send them back. Rep. Rycroft—Gentlemen, if you can show me any way by which disease can be kept from the people more successfully than by the provisions of the Act to mitigate, why I am right with you. A very small proportion of the people here in Honolulu are diseased.

Rep. Bond thanked the gentlemen present for their thoughts on the bills now before the special committee, and W. A. Bowen thanked the committee in return for their kind consideration of the thoughts expressed.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

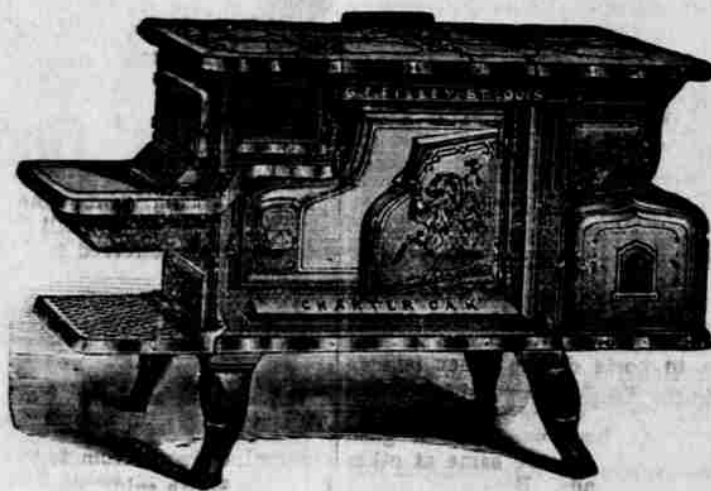
Mr. Davies at Kawaihah.

Theo. H. Davies gave a very interesting talk at Kawaihah Church last night on "Religious Training in England."

Mr. Davies is a fluent speaker and his knowledge on this particular subject was obtained through his many years active service in church affairs and Christian work.

His address last night was listened to with close attention by a large audience.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

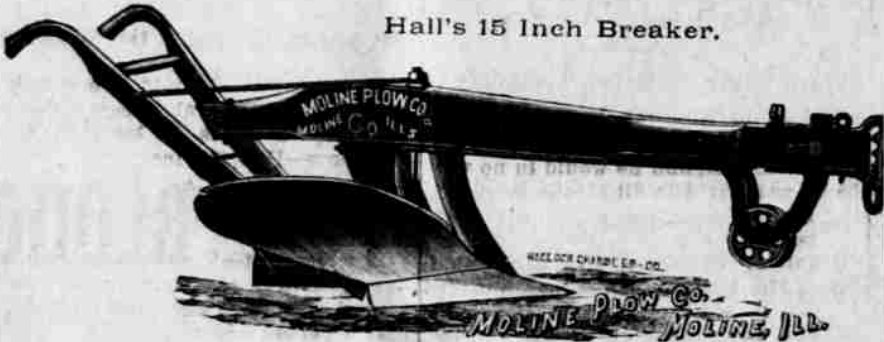
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to break up your ground for planting cane. Planters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the

Hall's 15 Inch Breaker.



HALL BREAKERS

as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated

Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of



Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

Rice Plows, Harrows,

Buckeye Mowers,

And All Kinds of

Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

MESSES. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu. MANA, KAUAI, January 30, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow us to state that same have given us the utmost satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for jaws. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think is the very best recommendation. We remain, Yours truly, H. P. FAYE & CO.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The Tropic Oil

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but got entirely out. We have just received another lot and are now ready to supply any orders that may come in.

The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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Hawaiian Agricultural Company, Onomea Sugar Company, Honoumuli Sugar Company, Waialuku Sugar Company, Waiehe Sugar Company, Mukee Sugar Company, Haleakala Ranch Company, Kapapala Ranch Planters' Line, San Francisco Packets, Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Line of Boston Packets.

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Reduction of Rates.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894, £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000
Paid-up Capital, £2,750,000
2—Fire Funds - £4,410,993 7s.
3—Life and Annuity Funds - £5,572,525 14s. 11d.
Total - £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18s. 7d.
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,359,821 16s. 9d.
Total - £2,906,678 15s. 4d.

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

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Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

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Stock Raiser

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LIVE STOCK.

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Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

MRS. H. HERBERT

LABOR - BUREAU

308 Merchant Street.

TELEPHONE 189.



What a fine attempt at a beautiful day it was yesterday! I longed for a walk before sitting down to my letters. Then I remembered the new book I must send to Dick's wife, and the longing seconded by the errand gave sufficient reason for the walk.

When I came to the pretty house and peeped into the green corner of the veranda where Fanny usually sat, no Fanny was to be seen. Only little Marion, with her blocks.

"Where's mama?" I asked. "Oh, mama's got a headache," the tiny maid replied, not even stopping to look up at Aunt Sibyl. After the top-most block had been successfully put in place, she volunteered: "Papa didn't div her a tis dis mornin' an' he didn't div her any doid dollars when she ast him, an' I dess dat divd her a headate."

At this point Tatsu brought her mending to our corner and I made my way to Fanny's room. Poor girl! But I need not have spent a thought in wondering how to meet her, for she for she was fast asleep, just where she had thrown herself after the bed.

Sleep is a better comforter than John Kendrick Bangs, thought I, as I put the book on Fanny's table and stole away. In the afternoon the teacups were all set out, but the gusts of rain beat against the large window, the blinds rattled and everything was noisy, even my waiting tea table. No, not everything, the bell and I kept quiet, as not even a tinkle came in prelude to a call.

Just the time for letters, but the spirit did not move. It was busy in its memory of Dick's troubled home. It was filled with a vision of family purses and the problems they bring. What a pity, for instance, that Dick, the soul of honor, should tie up his purse strings in a knot that Fanny could not untie!

I was in no mood for letters, to be sure, but why not write to Dick? I found I could think with the point of my pencil, and this was what I thought: "My Dear Dick:—Isn't this devotion? And you saw your Aunt Sibyl only yesterday! I want your co-operation in a matter I can more easily write than tell, and I appeal to the judge in you."

"It is a money matter, of course, but not charity this time. A woman I know is clever and charming, loves her husband and is an excellent housekeeper and homemaker. I happen to know that while her husband has a good income, they could not afford their present style of living but for her careful managing. Yet she dreads asking him for money; he gives it out so grudgingly, even if he is silent. I believe she would go without actual necessities rather than ask for herself."

"He earns the money, forsooth! therefore it is his and his alone! Very well, what does he pay her for keeping his home, nursing him, dressing, training and teaching his child? He would like some money as well as love if he did all this for her. To cap the climax, she put all her dower into their house, which otherwise would not have been theirs. Yet she must ask him for money to buy his food, or to clothe his wife and child, at the risk of sometimes being refused!"

"She didn't tell me anything of this. How I discovered it does not matter. What you can do to help me with your legal acumen is more to the point. Now, what would you advise. Might she ask her husband for a separate allowance for her own needs? Or would you have a common treasury from which each could draw? Or would you put all the money you earn in the bank in Fanny's name, asking her for it whenever you needed any, just as she has had to come to you all these—"

"Why, Dick, what am I writing? I did not mean to tell you so soon. Did you know I meant Fanny? Did you know that Fanny cried herself to sleep this morning because you were surly when she reminded you of Maria's bill? Was it your little Marian who 'dressed dat divd her a headate'?"

"Dick, my dear boy, I'm ashamed for you. If you love Fanny you must trust her in everything—money included. Now you have my diagnosis, you may listen to my prescription."

"Confide in Fanny. Make a system of your spending. Strike an average for a month's income; put in the bank something for Marian's education and something for the rainy day. Leave something to give away. Then put the rest in Fanny's hands. She will make it go farther than you did, and there will be no more begging for money, no more frowns and no more heartaches."

"I can do no better than tell you of John's way of having a family purse. I kept the accounts and he brought me the money as I needed it. Ask him to give me money? Never! It was all ours."

not his. Your mother once saw him hand be a \$5 bill when he saw my pocketbook was empty. As we were walking toward the car she said to me sadly: "In all his life my husband never gave me a cent more than I asked, and you did not even ask! That was the old way, Dick, but our way was better, the way I want you to follow."

"Will you? Or will you wreck your happiness by being selfish, callous and unjust. Fix the family purse strings in some way so that Fanny can say she needs money as unconcernedly as she can announce the fashion of bishop sleeves."

"But if there is not a change in your administration of finances, my dear Dick, never show your face in my house or call me."

"Your loving aunt,
"SIBYL STEWART."

THE EASTER SERVICES.

Churches Elaborately Decorated With Flowers.

EXTRAORDINARY FINE MUSIC.

Resume of Different Programs.—St. Andrew's Cathedral—Mrs. Turner at Central Union—W. Cuelho at Catholic Cathedral—Kamehameha School.

The musical portion of the church services Sunday in this city were conducted on a grander scale than usual. The selections of hymns were, of course, appropriate to the day.

The singing showed evidence of careful training on the part of individual members of the various choirs, and the suit was a treat.

At Central Union.

At the Central Union Church the services were alike impressive. Solos by Mrs. Turner and W. H. Hoogs were capitally sung. Among the older members of the congregation the opinion prevailed that Mrs. Turner's voice had lost none of its old-time sweetness. Mrs. Turner was ably assisted by Mrs. J. H. Paty and W. H. Hoogs.

The decorations were elaborate. The columns around the auditorium were covered with evergreens and potted palms, and blooming plants were everywhere to be seen. The chancel was a bank of blossoms.

The decorations were arranged under the supervision of Miss Phoenix King, and were superior to anything of the kind ever seen here.

The Anglican Church.

Easter, the Queen of Festivals, was observed at St. Andrew's Cathedral by special services which commenced Saturday evening, when there was a full choral service with procession by the surpliced choir of boys and men. The floral decorations, though confined to the chancel, were very pretty. Banked on either side of the altar were potted ferns and palms and bunches of cala lilies. On the altar table were vases filled with the same kind of flowers and flowers of other hues.

The first service on Easter day was at the early hour of 5:30, when the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh celebrated communion to a large number of persons. An hour later there was a large congregation present, when another celebration took place, the bishop being celebrant, assisted by Rev. V. H. Kitcat. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons partook of the sacred elements.

At 9:15 o'clock the second congregation had morning prayer, the Cathedral being crowded in every part. The music was particularly fine, the choir being augmented for the occasion. Mrs. W. A. Kinney's solo in the Te Deum was excellently sung, while Miss Hart, Ernest Ross and Charles Booth acquitted themselves well. The anthem was the well known solo from the Messiah, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," sang in a very finished manner by Miss McGrew. A sermon appropriate to the festival was preached by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

At 11 o'clock there was another large congregation in attendance for morning prayer. Rev. V. H. Kitcat intoned the service and the bishop occupied the pulpit. The singing by the boys and men was excellent, especially in Stainer's Te Deum. The special Easter hymns were rendered in a hearty manner. In the afternoon there was a service in Hawaiian, and two services in the evening brought the day to a close. The Chinese Episcopal Church held special services during the day.

The Catholic Church.

The Cathedral choir was largely augmented for the special Lenten services, and the music was of rare excellence. Decorations showed the master hand,

the altar being particularly beautiful. Father Valentine, the leader, whose rich baritone voice has so often been heard here, and Mr. Cuelho both sang in the choir, but there were no solos. The St. Louis College Band contributed much toward the services. Neither Mrs. Bowler nor Miss Nolte sang, and their voices were much missed by the frequenters of the church on such occasions.

At the Portuguese Mission.

It has been the custom for several years, of the Portuguese Mission Sunday School, to prepare a special service for Easter Sunday. Yesterday afternoon the little church was filled, over 200 being present. The solos, duets, choruses, and the recitations, interspersed, were well chosen, and very successfully rendered. The children's voices have a charm of their own, and their brave attempts to speak the English language effectively were well worthy of the praises they received.

The steady growth of the Portuguese congregation is one of the interesting features of the mission work that is being prosecuted among the different nationalities in Honolulu. One of the many interesting incidents of the afternoon's exercises was the announcement by Mr. W. A. Bowen, the Sunday school superintendent, of a recent gift to the Church building fund. From Baidunda, West Africa, comes a donation of \$10, \$5, \$3 the contribution of native converts. The resident missionary, Rev. Wesley Stover, writes of his intercourse with the Portuguese immigrants there as awakening his interests in the work done in Honolulu for the benefit of the Portuguese colony here.

At Kamehameha.

Of the exercises at Kamehameha Rev. T. D. Garvin says:

"I had the pleasure of being present at the Union Easter exercises of the Kamehameha Schools yesterday morning. The pupils acquitted themselves in excellent style, showing careful training on the part of the teachers. The hall was most tastefully decorated with choice flowers. There was perfect attention and order on the part of all present. The Girls' School, under the charge of Miss Pope and her competent helpers, did the greater part of the work. They were ably assisted by the boys and young men from Prof. Richards' department."

"The teachers may justly be proud of their scholars. While everything was well done, the 'Flower Exercise' by a class of young ladies was touchingly beautiful. These schools are destined to be a great blessing to the natives and an imperishable monument to the donors."

BASEBALL SEASON.

Stars Begin Practice To-morrow. Good Player Drops Out.

Baseball this year bids fair to be more interesting than for many seasons. The different clubs will begin practice this week, the Stars taking the initiative by starting tomorrow. Christian Conrad will manage last year's champions, and the campaign laid out by him for the Stars this season calls for diligent practice and strict discipline. It is the intention of the Stars to come out first in this year's series, and if steady practice and good ball-playing will reach the desired goal, then another championship scoop will be added to the belt of the Stars. The Kamehameha School boys are in good form and expect to put up good games during the season. Last year's Kamehamehas, captained by Robert Pahau, are thoroughly organized and considerably strengthened since last year.

It is to be regretted that the veteran James Thompson will be unable to put a team in the field this year, owing to official duties requiring his entire time. The loss of Mr. Thompson as a ball-player and captain will be seriously felt this year, for none is more enthusiastic over the game. His many friends hope circumstances will allow Captain Thompson to be seen and heard on the diamond.

It is desired to have a league of four clubs this year, which can be easily arranged and will prove much more interesting than three. The Stars, Kamehamehas and Kamehameha Alumni are already organized, and another club to make the desired number is available. This is made up of young men who are considered good ball-players, but have not played for a year or more.

The season last year opened during the latter part of April, and there should be no further delay in perfecting organization this year. A league meeting should be called and necessary arrangements made for ball-playing toward the end of this month. It is expected that President Allen will call the league together this week. Such a course would please the ball-players and those interested in the game.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations of the finest iron, brass, and steel ware from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Dressings, Pickings, Regatta, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Fannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Mottos, Serge, Kamouris, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sofa, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cattle Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Lutes, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fish-lanes. Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Den-johns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY. Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

MISS CRAIG'S

Berelania-Street Child-Garden Conducted by MISS THURM.

WILL RE-OPEN APRIL 6th

For Its Summer Term. 423-71



Every Rider

OF A

"BIKE"

Will appreciate the virtue of

SELVYT

The New POLISHING CLOTH.

Better and Cheaper than Chamois Leather!

Polishes in half the time, with less than half the labor required with any other material. We are selling them so as to be within the reach of every one. Three sizes:

15c. 25c. 50c.

HOLLISTER DRUG Co., SOLE AGENTS.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia.

Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF— DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. STODOLSKY, Asst. Physician. DR. G. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 50 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. The advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. J. C. LANE, San Francisco. DR. H. F. PIERCE, San Francisco. DR. W. H. NAY, S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum. DR. E. F. WOODSTOCK, Supt. S. F. Co., and Oakland. DR. R. A. McLEAN, San Francisco. DR. L. S. THURM, San Francisco. DR. G. A. SUTCLIFFE, Asst. Supt. State Insane Asylum. 1896-97

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Time	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	State
5 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
6 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
7 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
8 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
9 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
10 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
11 a.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
12 m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
1 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
2 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
3 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
4 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
5 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
6 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
7 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
8 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
9 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
10 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
11 p.m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4
12 m.	30.0	72.0	SE	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10
Tues.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10
Wed.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10
Thurs.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10
Frid.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10
Sat.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10
Sun.	6.10	12.10	6.10	12.10

New moon on the 12th at 5h. 5m. p.m. The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time which is shown at 1h. 50. m. is the Hawaiian Standard Time, which is 1h. 50. m. from Hawaiian Standard Time.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu from San Francisco or Vancouver.

1896.

On or About.

Warrimoo, Apr. 7, 1896.

Alameda, Apr. 9, 1896.

Australia, Apr. 13, 1896.

Rio Janeiro, Apr. 23, 1896.

Australia, May 4, 1896.

Mariposa, May 7, 1896.

Miowera, May 8, 1896.

Doric, May 19, 1896.

Australia, May 29, 1896.

Monowai, June 4, 1896.

Warrimoo, June 7, 1896.

Pera, June 13, 1896.

Australia, June 23, 1896.

Alameda, July 2, 1896.

Miowera, July 8, 1896.

Gaelic, July 9, 1896.

Australia, July 17, 1896.

Mariposa, July 20, 1896.

Warrimoo, Aug. 7, 1896.

China, Aug. 8, 1896.

Australia, Aug. 10, 1896.

Monowai, Aug. 27, 1896.

Coptic, Sept. 2, 1896.

Australia, Sept. 4, 1896.

Miowera, Sept. 24, 1896.

Alameda, Sept. 24, 1896.

Peking, Sept. 24, 1896.

Australia, Sept. 28, 1896.

Warrimoo, Oct. 8, 1896.

Mariposa, Oct. 8, 1896.

Belgie, Oct. 24, 1896.

Australia, Oct. 24, 1896.

Miowera, Nov. 7, 1896.

Australia, Nov. 16, 1896.

Monowai, Nov. 19, 1896.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19, 1896.

Warrimoo, Dec. 8, 1896.

Australia, Dec. 11, 1896.

Doric, Dec. 16, 1896.

Alameda, Dec. 17, 1896.

Miowera, Jan. 7, 1897.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 3.

Schr Transit, Jorgensen, from San Francisco.

Brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

Bkne Addenda, Perry, from Coleta Buena, Chili.

Bk Fortuna, Mikkelsen, from New-castle.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kilanea Hon, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokali, McGregor, from Molokai.

SAURDAY, April 4.

Am bkne W. H. Dimond, Nilson, from San Francisco.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

SUNDAY, April 5.

Am ship Roanoke, Hamilton, from San Francisco.

Schr Ethel Zane, Peterson, from Seattle.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Hamakua.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 3.

Stmr Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, for Waimanalo.

SAURDAY, April 4.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Lahaina.

Stmr Kilanea Hon, Everett, for Hawaii.

SUNDAY, April 5.

Bk Margrethe, Waaler, for Puget Sound.

Schr Wm. Bowden, Pjerem, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 6.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Puna-luu.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina and Hamakua, at 12 m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Mokali, McGregor, for Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports, at 2 p. m. (Mahukona freight and passengers only).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bkne W. G. Irwin, April 3: Walter E. Shaw, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw.

From San Francisco, per bkne W. H. Dimond, April 4: Mrs. W. Barnhardt, W. Barnhardt, Jr.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Apr. 4: Rev. J. G. Van Reyn and wife, W. I. Wells, Mrs. A. K. Weir, Miss D. Weir, Masters M. and A. Weir, Miss J. Radies, C. Wolters, Miss E. Hanaka, M. A. Gonsalves, J. G. Silva, and 22 on deck.

From Molokai, per stmr Mokali, Apr. 4: R. W. Meyer and wife, Miss J. Kammer, Miss Lynch, Miss Julia Hauku, and 10 on deck.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, April 5: Mrs. W. H. Rice and son, Mr. C. H. Dickey and wife, Miss Belle Dickey, Miss R. Panti, Miss H. Panui, Miss Lucy Lani, O. B. Spaulding, H. S. Townsend, Mrs. L. A. Moore and two children, D. W. Napiha, J. K. Saunders, Miss Fanny Lelele Kinimaka, H. W. Bowen, F. W. Thrum, W. Y. Horner, L. Von Tempky, wife, K. Kanawani, and servant, Y. Amoy, D. Kanawani, B. R. Foss, C. E. Rosecrans and wife, and 31 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, April 4: Miss Hadley, and 1 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Kaala, April 2—Mrs. F. W. Glade, child and servant, Miss Greene, J. K. Farley and three on deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinan, April 3: Volcano; Mrs. Bartol, Dr. Greene, Mrs. Greene, J. R. Clive, W. I. Warriner, B. H. Fell, J. Foster and Dr. Bowker, Way Ports: J. Bowser, Miss Lyman, T. Wolf, Mr. Brown, J. W. Bergstrom, H. P. Baldwin, H. Salzman, Dr. Friedman, W. W. Apana, Mrs. Ahrens and family, W. Y. Horner, Mrs. H. McCriston and Mrs. Lucas.

From Hawaii, per stmr Likelike, April 3—Mr. McKelvy, Mr. Estep, and 2 deck.

Departures.

For Lahaina, per stmr Kaala, April 4: J. L. McCandless and M. Myers.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, April 6: Mrs. L. A. Coney, Miss Rose Davidson, C. von Haman, W. Wolters, Long Hoy, D. Conway, W. J. Wells, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Harold Rice, Athalia Levy and 19 on deck.

IN SHIPPING CIRCLES.

Several Vessels Arrive From Foreign Ports.

Kentworth Takes Large Cargo of Sugar for New York—Imports and Exports for the Week.

As will be seen from consultation of the imports for the week ending April 3, as found below, the number of bags of sugar falls a little short of last week's record, the reason being the rough weather on the other islands. Judging from the reports, however, the island boats did good work in getting what sugar they brought to Honolulu. The weather has moderated, and next week will undoubtedly see a large increase in the importation of sugar. Following is the complete list of imports and exports collected from the records of the Custom House and steamship offices:

IMPORTS.

From Kauai, per steamer Mikahala, March 29th—4408 bags sugar and 5 pgs sundries.

From Oahu ports, per steamer Kaala, March 29th—2025 bags sugar and seven pgs sundries.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, March 30—5743 bags sugar, 494 lbs potatoes, 265 do corn, 1 lb rice, 29 hogs and 67 pgs sundries.

From Port Blakely, per bk Matilda, March 30: 506,739 ft. N. W., 180,280 ft. T. & G., 5,000 ties, 200,000 shingles, 5,000 pickets and 30,000 lbs.

From Oahu ports, per stmr J. A. Cummins, March 31: 1,200 bags sugar.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinan, April 1—1068 bags sugar, 171 sheep, 372 bags potatoes, 22 bags corn, 83 pigs, 1 horse, 20 pgs hides, 135 pgs sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr Kaala, April 2—2885 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee, April 3—8600 bags sugar.

From Oahu ports, per stmr James Makee, April 3—500 bags sugar, 250 bags salt, 700 bags rice.

From Oahu ports, per stmr Kaala, April 3—1312 bags sugar, and 17 pgs sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr Kilanea Hon, April 3—4355 bags sugar and 49 head cattle.

From Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, April 2: 4,060 bags sugar.

From Hamakua, per stmr Iwalani, April 1: 4,201 bags sugar and 7 bags coffee.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee, April 1: 2,520 bags sugar.

Importers.

From San Francisco, per bk Andrew Welch, March 30: Cargo of general merchandise consigned to King Bros. Castle & Cooke, Ed Hoffschlager & Co., O. S. Swain, C. R. McVeigh, Union Feed Co., Allen & Robinson, Lowers & Cooke, Wm. Norton and C. Brewer & Co.

From San Francisco, per O. & S. S. Belgic, March 28: Cargo of general merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., H. H. Williams, Wall, Nichols Co., Hawaiian News Co., Thomas G. Thrum and W. F. Reynolds.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa: 10 cs beer, 1 cs cigars, 175 lbs fish, 5 cs plants, 31 cs mdse, 276 cr onions, 6cs butter, 360 coconuts, 42 cr glass bottles, 135 cr potatoes, 30 cr limes, 10 cr oranges. Consigned to E. Hoffschlager & Co., C. W. Macfarlane & Co., McChesney & Sons, P. G. Camarinos, Jas. F. Morgan, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Henry May & Co., McIntyre & Bros.

From Port Blakely, per bkne Skagit, April 2—507,872 ft. rough N. W., 76,413 ft. dressed N. W., 100,000 shingles consigned to Allen & Robinson.

From Coleta Buena, Chili, per bkne Addenda, April 3: 700 tons nitrate, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.

From Newcastle, per bk Fortuna, April 3: 2,100 tons coal, consigned to the I. I. S. N. Co.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per stmr Mariposa, April 2—5260 bags sugar, shipped by Wm G Irwin & Co. to John D Spreckels & Bros. Co—22 bags coffee, 16 boxes tomatoes, and 1282 bunches bananas.

For New York, per ship Kenilworth, March 30—62,572 bags sugar, weighing 7,735,811 pounds, valued at \$275,000 and shipped by Wm G Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refinery Co.

J. W. Bergstrom, the piano and organ man, has gone to Maui on professional business.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), gravel, and pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 48, 64, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu,

Saturday, April 18

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the Following Described Real Estate:

Lot situate on the makua side of King street, near Alapai street, in Honolulu, having a frontage of 50 feet on King street and a depth of 150 feet and adjoining the premises of Mr. J. B. Albers, being the same premises conveyed to J. Alfred Magoon, Trustee, by Kawaiuni and Umi, his wife, by deed dated May 25th, 1891, recorded in the Register's Office, Oahu, in Book 133, pages 63 and 64.

Terms: Cash. United States gold coin.

Couvenance at the expense of purchaser.

Upset price \$1550.

J. ALFRED MAGOON, Guardian of Rebecca Panee Humek.

The above property is particularly desirable on account of its situation and surroundings. 1745-74

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH THOMAS WATERHOUSE, Junior, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Elizabeth Bourne Waterhouse having been filed, notice is hereby given.

That MONDAY, April 6th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, Oahu, March 24th, 1896. 1745-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM C. LANE, of Koolaula, Island of Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by John C. Lane, son of the intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate, be issued to Cecil Brown, notice is hereby given that

MONDAY, April 6th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Honolulu, Oahu, March 5th, 1896. 1740-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER GORDON HUTCHISON of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased intestate.

Order of notice of petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of Jennina Hutchison Gibb, a sister of Alexander Gordon Hutchison of Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Waimak, Hilo, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Jennina Hutchison Gibb.

IT IS ORDERED THAT FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court-room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1740-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOAQUIM GRACIA, late of Wailuku, Maui.

A document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joaquim Gracia, deceased, having on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1896, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Maria Gloria Gracia, having been filed by her.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court-room of said Court, at Wailuku, Maui, be and hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, H. I., March 24, 1896.

By the Court.

G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

1740-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER GORDON HUTCHISON of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased intestate.

Order of notice of petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of Jennina Hutchison Gibb, a sister of Alexander Gordon Hutchison of Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Waimak, Hilo, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Jennina Hutchison Gibb.

IT IS ORDERED THAT FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court-room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1740-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, Junior, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Elizabeth Bourne Waterhouse having been filed, notice is hereby given.

That MONDAY, April 6th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, Oahu, March 24th, 1896. 1745-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, Junior, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Elizabeth Bourne Waterhouse having been filed, notice is hereby given.

That MONDAY, April 6th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, Oahu, March 24th, 1896. 1745-3ta

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J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, Oahu, March 24th, 1896. 1745-3ta

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J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, Oahu, March 24th, 1896. 1745-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

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That MONDAY, April 6th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court